

Abdomen.—Ten abdominal segments present, last two indistinctly separated; posterior portions of segments 5 and 6 constricted, tapered, and flexible. Spiracles present on segments 2 to 8. Cremaster consisting of 12 minute, finely and apically hooked setae. Anal and genital openings slit-like, the latter apparently single in both sexes.

Remarks.—Distinguishing features of the pupa, as compared to that of *E. pinifoliella*, are the lack of a "cutting plate" on the frons, the absence of a labro-clypeal suture, the almost equal length of the maxillae and forelegs, and the fusion of terminal abdominal segments.

REFERENCES

- Bennett, Wm. H. 1954a. The pupal morphology of the pine needle miner (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae). Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 56(1): 41-42.
- . 1954b. The effect of needle structure upon susceptibility of hosts to the pine needle miner (*Exoteleia pinifoliella* (Chamb.)) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae). Can. Ent. 86(2): 49-54.
- . 1954c. The metamorphosis of the pine leaf miner (*Exoteleia pinifoliella* (Chamb.)) (Lepid. Gelechiidae). Can. Ent. 86(7): 310-311.
- Freeman, T. N. 1963. Two new species of coniferous needle miners from Louisiana and the description of a new genus (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae). Can. Ent. 95(7): 727-730.

A NEW SISYRA FROM ISRAEL

(NEUROPTERA: SISYRIDAE)

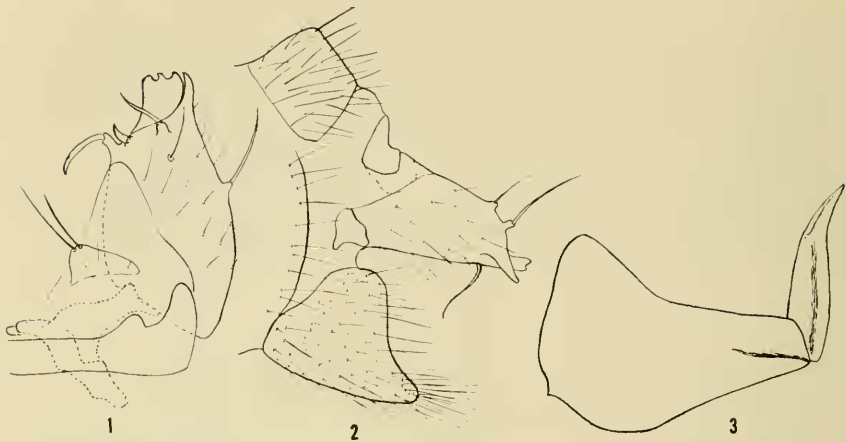
OLIVER S. FLINT, JR., *Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.*

In July, 1964, a series of spongilla flies from Israel was received for identification. Unfortunately only a single male was present in this lot, but more recently a second lot has been received which contains two more males. On the basis of these three males and eleven females it is evident that this is an undescribed species. In order to make a name available for a list of insects of the Jordan Valley the species is described below.

Sisyra trilobata, n. sp.

On the basis of male genitalia the species seems to be very closely related to *Sisyra delicata* Smithers, described from Southern Rhodesia. The clasper in dorsal view has three lobes on the apical process and in lateral view this plate is thin, whereas in *delicata* there are only two lobes and the plate is about as thick as the clasper. The female of *trilobata* differs in having a very broad ninth tergite with a bulging ventral margin.

Male: Length of forewing 5 mm. Color uniformly yellowish-brown. Antennae brown; in some examples gradually becoming paler apically. Wings yellowish-



Sisyra trilobata new species: fig. 1, male clasper, dorsal view; fig. 2, male genitalia, lateral view; fig. 3, female genitalia, lateral view.

brown, slightly darker toward the apical and posterior margins. Venation similar to *S. fuscata*. Genitalia: (figs. 1, 2) Ninth sternum strongly developed into a cone-shaped process. Clasper short and broad; apex developed into a strong lateral spine and a flattened plate the tip of which is divided into 3 small lobes; a slightly sclerotized lobe dorsally near base which bears two apical setae; several very large setae near apex, each set on an enlarged base. Gonarcus strap-like, lateral margin angled caudally, with a small tooth on posterior margin sublaterally. Paramere roughly Y-shaped in caudal view, one arm articulating with gonarcus submesally, second arm articulating with corresponding arm of other paramere ventrally, third arm articulating with base of clasper.

Female: Length of forewing 4-5 mm. Color identical to that of male. Genitalia: (fig. 3) Ninth tergite broad basally with ventral margin convex. Gonapophysis lateralis with tip slightly bent.

Holotype male, Israel, Deganya A, 27-28 May 1964, Y. Palmoni. USNM type 68202. Allotype female, same locality, 20 May 1965. Paratypes, 2♂ 10♀. Same locality, 9 June 1964 (1♂ 7♀), 2 Sept. 1963 (1♀), 6 July 1964 (1♀), 7 Oct. 1964 (1♀), 27-28 May 1964 (1♂).

The locality is on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee near the emergence of the Jordan River, 200 to 209 meters below sea level, and the insects were attracted to lights.